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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.—NO. 338

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THEATRE DES FOLIES.—THE SCARLET.
HAYESVILLE THEATRE.—THE GALLEY SLAVE.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.—STRAIGHTS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE NEWBORN.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MISONS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ENCHANTMENT.
WALLACK'S.—OUR GIRLS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE FRENCH FLAT.
GERMANIA THEATRE.—WOLFGANG FAUST.
STANDARD THEATRE.—PATINAZA.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.
AQUARIUM.—PERFORMING ANIMALS. Malines.
ARBEY'S PARK.—FIRE IN IRELAND.
DAILY THEATRE.—ABRAHAM NIGHT.
MONT PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—MULLIAN GUARDS CHRISTMAS.
KOSTER & BLAIS CONCERT HALL.
AMERICAN MUSIC MUSEUM.—CONCERTS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—THEOPHILUS STREET FLATS.
STEINWAY HALL.—STROMPTON MATINEE.
SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.—MILITARY DAY.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—WRESTLING MATCH.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and colder, with rain or snow. To-morrow it will be cold and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—There was a further decrease in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange, but the market was stronger and closed generally at an advance on the opening figures. Money was plentiful on call at 5 to 6 per cent. Government securities were firm, States and railway bonds rather dull, but stronger. Foreign exchange was advanced.

THE PROSPECT OF a bridge of canal boats across the East River was blighted yesterday by the Harbor Master, to the great disgust of the owners of these gallant craft.

THE SLOW TIME made by the steamer California after the loss of her screw shows that such vessels should be more fully rigged for sailing in case of accidents to machinery.

OUR BRITISH FRIENDS have had quite a good playing season through the summer, both in Afghanistan and Zululand, and now they seem to have all the necessities for an early enjoyment of the winter sleighing season.

PRINCE ALEXANDER does not appear to have reason for joy at the state of affairs in Bulgaria. Nihilism has been transplanted to his Principality and the young Bulgarians are just educated enough to accept any absurd doctrines preached at them.

MR. LABOUCHERE has been committed for trial on the charge of Mr. Lawson. Though the editor of Truth may have the satisfaction of having secured an increased circulation for his journal he will certainly suffer severely in pocket before he gets through.

THE ADVISABILITY of teaching sewing in the public schools is to be considered by our Board of Education. If any one of the domestic arts is to be taught at the public expense the others must gradually follow, so that the children of commissioners and trustees may yet learn how to warm and ventilate rooms, after which they can turn around and repay the public by teaching their fathers something that those worthy gentlemen greatly need to understand.

AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Father O'Brien, a Catholic priest, was elected a member of the school committee by a huge majority upon the distinct ground that he is a supporter of the free public school system and a rigid opponent of the course of Father Scully, the priest who has made all the recent rumpus on the subject. An appeal in behalf of Father O'Brien's election was circulated throughout the city, headed by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, the preacher to Harvard University.

H. M. S. PINAFORE has occasionally been manned by shocking crews, but as a rule the band, that necessary feature of a vessel important enough to be visited by the First Lord of the Admiralty, has done its duty industriously, besides covering the deficiencies of everybody on board, from Dick Deadeye all the way up to Sir Joseph. But at last the band has mutinied—refused to go into action, in fact, without extra pay, and the irreligious public will probably sympathize with the vessel's navigators as they declare, with Captain Coreoran, that, "Dammie, it's too bad."

THE WEATHER.—The centre of disturbance that was over the lower lakes on Tuesday has not made very much eastward progress; neither has the pressure within it decreased perceptibly. The barometer is unsteady throughout the West on account of the movement of a depression over Colorado and New Mexico. It is high, but falling slowly on the northern portion of the Atlantic coast, and is rising steadily in the extreme Northwest. Between the high areas of the Atlantic coast and the Northwest the trough of low pressure is very well defined, having a general northeast and southwest direction. This is likely to cause the disturbance over the lower lakes to move northeastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, without developing much energy, there being no retarding influence in front of it that would cause the formation of steep gradients. Rain or snow fell in all the districts, except on the Atlantic coast in this vicinity. The temperature remained nearly stationary in the lake and central valley districts, rose on the Atlantic coast and fell elsewhere. The winds have been light in all the districts. Another storm is advancing toward the British and French coasts as predicted. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and colder, with rain or snow. To-morrow it will be cold and partly cloudy.

Suggestions to Congress.

We have no wish to assume the prerogative of the President in giving advice to Congress; but as the democratic party has a majority in both houses, and can control the legislation and determine the length of the session, we venture to offer some suggestions for the consideration of the democratic members. If what we have to say is common sense they cannot afford to disregard it, and in this respect it makes no difference from what source it proceeds. The accounts from Washington represent them as groping without any policy for the session. They are bound to be governed by right reason and a correct sense of party advantage. As they do not seem to know their own minds they should be willing to weigh suggestions from any friendly quarter.

We begin by counselling them to despatch all necessary business with as much expedition as is consistent with due deliberation and then adjourn. But this advice is too general to be of any value. It gives no aid in determining what is necessary business, which is the chief matter on which they need to come to an agreement. If they could decide precisely what to do and what to forbear attempting they would be able to see their way to a short and useful session. It would be idle to ask them to refrain from attempts at Presidential making, for that is always the engrossing business of both political parties during the session which precedes a Presidential election. What we desire to point out is the best method of strengthening the democratic party for the approaching national contest. But inasmuch as the surest way to acquire public confidence is by honestly promoting the public welfare we need make no further allusion to Presidential strategy.

If the democratic majority in Congress will do the following things and then forthwith adjourn they will be entitled to the credit of having made a brilliant session.

First, let them pass such repealing acts as are necessary on financial subjects—namely, an act repealing the prohibition to cancel and destroy the legal tender notes when received into the Treasury by redemption, and the act requiring the coinage of not less than two million silver dollars per month, and also pass Senator Bayard's resolution. In doing this they will have the advantage of acting in conformity with the traditional hard money principles of the democratic party and of reviving the respect felt for the party in the days of its prestige and power. This is a great opportunity for a democratic awakening. It so happens that the very class of questions on which Jackson, Benton, Van Buren and Silas Wright fought their greatest battles and won their most solid victories is the class of questions now uppermost in the public mind. The drift and tendency of public thought is toward sound finance, and nothing is more certain than that the democratic party would rapidly reacquire public confidence by planting itself firmly on this old democratic ground. As the republicans in Congress are not likely to support the recommendations of the President here is a great chance for the democrats to re-establish themselves in public confidence.

Second, let them pass a bill admitting foreign built ships to American registry on evidence that they are the property of bona fide American owners. The President could not veto such a bill since his Secretary of the Treasury has recommended it. If it is thought expedient to lay an import duty on ships, as Mr. Sherman suggests, similar to the import duties on foreign goods, the country will not complain unless the duty should be so high as to defeat the purpose of the bill. Such an act of legislation would commend the democratic party to public favor as a bold and progressive party willing to assume the responsibility of repealing antiquated and obstructive laws, however venerable by age or strongly fortified by prejudice. Such an act would be a powerful appeal to national pride and interest. It would lead to the upbuilding of our prostrate navigation, and would in a few years put us where we were when the democratic party went out of power in 1861—in the front rank of maritime Powers. We were then second only to Great Britain in the amount of our shipping engaged in foreign trade, and permission to purchase ships in the cheap markets would soon reinstate us in that position. At present France and Germany are the principal rivals of England in great lines of ocean steamers, and they have risen to this successful rivalry by the permission of their governments to buy ships wherever they can buy them cheapest. A policy which has proved of signal advantage to other rivals of England cannot be bad for us. Have the democrats in Congress the courage to move in this direction? They ought not to have any misgivings as to the support of the country in a policy which would restore one of the cherished objects of national pride, who would oppose it? Not the West, certainly, which has no interest in conflict with it. It would be a great point for the democrats to do something sensible and patriotic which the West would approve. Free trade in ships is one of the most popular measures the democratic party could adopt.

Third, let Congress, after the legislation we have indicated, pass the appropriation bills with reasonable promptitude and go home. Petty legislation on small subjects can be safely postponed. By shortening the session Congress will escape both the appearance and the reality of every kind of jobbing. It should be the aim of the democratic majority to establish a great reputation on the few great subjects and make a clean record in all minor matters.

One considerable advantage of a brief session is that it would exclude small intrigues and allow no opportunity for buncombe. Buncombe is always disgusting except to the fools who indulge in it. It would be refreshing to have one session of Congress that was all business and no buncombe, and particularly the session preceding a Presidential election.

If the majority in Congress will not listen to common sense it will be bad for the majority. The democratic party has been reduced to its present condition by

its blunders in Congress. It was said of one of the Roman emperors that he would have been thought to possess great capacity for government if he had never reigned. In like manner the democratic party was thought fit to legislate until it was clothed with legislative power. It did not end of foolish things while it controlled only the House of Representatives; but when by the elections of 1878 it gained a majority of both houses the first use it made of its power was to furnish a notorious demonstration of its unfitness to possess it. By a reckless blunder it forced an extra session, as if impatient to lose a day in giving the country a taste of its quality. Its course in the extra session was an accumulation of blunders, like Pelion piled upon Ossa and other mountains upon these in the fabled war of the giants. The steamer which the other day butted against an iceberg off Newfoundland was prudent in comparison. If, after having its bows stove in by the first encounter, it had made two new dashes against the iceberg, as the democratic Congress rushed thrice in collision with the President's veto, it might have been unable to put into a harbor for repairs. The fruit of the extra session was seen in the late elections. Whether those blunders can be retrieved depends on the action of the party at the present session.

The Holmes Breakfast.

It was nominally a breakfast at which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was entertained in Boston yesterday, and from a passage in the pleasant address of the presiding officer we infer that it was a very temperate breakfast, inasmuch as the guest was invited to drink the health of the Atlantic Monthly magazine in a cup of tea. But Dr. Holmes, although he has dated some of his best known compositions from the morning meal, is preeminently a poet of the dinner table. No American poet has crowned the wine cup with sweeter roses, and if tea indeed was the only beverage which was served on the occasion from morn till dewy eve, we can conceive of a bill of fare which we slyly believe might have been more grateful.

This peculiar request to the Doctor to drink the Atlantic Monthly's health, instead of inviting the assembly to drink the Doctor's, provokes another comment. The Atlantic Monthly is an excellent magazine. Dr. Holmes gave it its name, and has been a constant contributor to its pages, and the celebration of its seventieth birthday was conducted by its enterprising publishers. But really, in addition to these legitimate claims of the periodical upon public attention in connection with Dr. Holmes, there was a flavor in the otherwise interesting proceedings of the festival that strikes folks in this cosmopolitan neighborhood as in questionable taste. Reading some of the passages which we report in a special despatch we are a little bewildered whether it was the Doctor or the vehicle through which he communicated with the public that was most glorified. If Dr. Holmes lives ten years longer (and everybody heartily wishes him at least the term of a deacon's "one-horse shay," which was a decanon) he must come on to New York for the celebration of his eightieth birthday, and then we will show Boston village how the seventieth should have been managed.

The Chambers Street Railroad Job.

In November, 1874, the people of the State of New York adopted the following amendment to their constitution:—

No law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad, be first obtained.

In case of inability to obtain the consent of the property owners provision was added for application to the Supreme Court for commissioners. In defiance of this constitutional restriction the Board of Aldermen have just undertaken to license a cross-town surface railroad through Chambers and Duane streets, between East River and North River ferries, without any preliminary consent of property owners or application to the Supreme Court. The majority by which they have done this consists of three-fourths of the Board, and is more than sufficient to overrule a veto. But, supposing the license to have been vetoed by the Mayor and passed notwithstanding, how will it amount in the eye of the law to anything more than the "consent of the local authorities," which, without the consent of property owners also or the approval of commissioners judicially appointed must be wholly unavailing? It may create some confusion and litigation, but the constitution in the end will be found to protect the people against the jobbery of their unfaithful servants.

Perhaps this audacious license is a blessing in disguise if it sets the people to watching very closely the proceedings of these unscrupulous Aldermen throughout the remainder of this month, with the expiration of which their terms will close, and in illustration of the need of such watching particular notice should be taken of some other features of the job besides its plain defiance of the constitution. In the first place, it authorizes the corporators to exact a fare for the short transit across the lower part of the city equal to that which is charged by the Third Avenue and the Second Avenue horse railroads for the entire route from the Post Office or Fulton ferry to Harlem. An amendment to reduce this fare to three cents was defeated by the same vote of 15 to 5 by which the resolutions were afterwards passed. In the second place, it reserves to the city in compensation for this enormous franchise only three per cent of the receipts of the road—an amount so inadequate that it would be ludicrous were it not sad, swindling and disgusting. In Mayor Cooper's first message to this very Board of Aldermen last January he advised them that "the revenues of the city should be more efficiently collected, and no lease, privilege or franchise should be granted without an adequate return to the city treasury." We trust that he will enforce this advice with emphasis in the veto which we assume will be forthcoming.

Chambers street railroad jobbery is not a

novel sensation to the taxpayers of New York. A special charter for almost precisely the same route as this corrupt Aldermanic license concedes was lobbied through the Legislature of 1874 and refused approval by Governor Dix, although it purported to reserve to the city all the earnings of the road above ten per cent on the capital stock. Another bill for a Chambers street charter was also vetoed by him in 1873, if our memory is correct. There certainly is desire for greater facilities of passenger transit across the lower part of the city, but it is a desire which must be held subordinate to the necessities of existing traffic, and whenever, if ever, it is satisfied it must be on some route publicly debated and lawfully approved, with reasonable fares and with due compensation to the public treasury for the franchise.

The Jeannette and the Arctic "Ice Pack."

The apprehensions of the captain of the whaling bark Mercury that the Jeannette has been fast frozen in by the ice pack north of Herald Shoal appear to be premature. The Mercury was abandoned October 24 in the ice then lying just north of Herald Shoal, 71 deg. 10 min. north latitude and 172 deg. west longitude. But the Arctic expedition was reported early in the month as having been sighted in the first part of October steaming toward Wrangell Land, on the shores of which the commander of the Jeannette was seeking a winter harbor, three hundred miles northwest of the ice which enclosed the Mercury. There is reason to hope also that the very wide—the northwest—which had swept the Arctic ice toward Herald Shoal by October 24 had previously cleared the waters near Wrangell Land. But, if Captain Hickmott's fears for the Jeannette were confirmed it by no means follows that she has become inextricably entangled in the ice pack.

In an account just published of the Vega's winter experience at the northern extremity of Behring Strait it is stated that during the winter the ice beyond the shore was in continual motion. "So called polynias or open places," says Nordenskjöld, "probably occur here all the year round, and in favorable weather we could see constantly a blue water sky from true north-west to east." As late as January 1 his lieutenant reached open water by a four hours' walk, and from a hummock sixteen feet high "could see no boundary to the open water," which was covered by a "water sky"—observations which led him to conclude that the open water extended then "at least fifty miles." It is highly improbable that this part of the Arctic Ocean which the officers of the Vega saw free of ice and canopied by the unmistakable "water sky" in January should become so clogged with frozen fields in October as to cut off all hope of release from a strong steamer entangled in the ice meshes. The history of Arctic explorations supplies many examples of ships thus entangled for a time, but afterward safely liberated. In 1857 Sir Leopold McClintock, in the Fox, near Melville Sound, was caught in an ice pack, and all winter his vessel drifted from day to day with the pack, until finally, on the 12th of April, 1858, still fast in the ice, she was drifted quite out of the Arctic Ocean, but in a sound condition. The eventful career of the Resolute, abandoned by Kellett, which drifted a thousand miles on the Aleutian shoulders of an Arctic ice field, and some years after was found in such good condition that she was navigated into an American port, is another and familiar illustration of the ability of a strong Polar ship to live through such experiences. But the misfortune which overtook these vessels occurred in the great ice bearing current which emerges from the Arctic basin. The Jeannette is in lower latitudes and in milder seas than McClintock and Kellett were exploring when they were arrested and imprisoned in the ice. We may, therefore, in the absence of any report that the Jeannette has been actually seen fast in the ice pack, dismiss all such anxiety for her safety as the captain of the Mercury expresses.

Senator Bayard's Resolution.

A joint resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. Bayard and referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate declaring that from the date of its passage United States notes shall not be a legal tender except in payment of debts due to the government. We think it is not from any want of courage that Mr. Bayard prefers a measure of this restricted character to the broader proposition of the President. Since the assembling of Congress it has become too evident that a large majority is decidedly opposed to any legislation looking to the absolute withdrawal of the greenbacks from circulation, and it is therefore wiser to attempt what may be practicable than to make a bootless effort to accomplish what would be best. Mr. Bayard is prudent in selecting for his battle ground the position upon which he can secure the greatest number of allies, and he will need all the allies he can get to have any chance of carrying the lesser measure. "I do not prescribe the best medicine I know," said a wise physician, "but the best I can get my patient to take."

We have no doubt that a simple repeal of the legal tender capacity of the notes would lead to their ultimate retirement, though by a slower process than payment and cancellation. About one-fourth of the legal tender notes are held by the national banks in the form of reserves, and as soon as the legal tender function is repealed the banks will send these notes to the Treasury for redemption. This would dispose of that portion of them which is held as bank reserves, leaving about two hundred and fifty millions of the notes in circulation. The part offered for redemption by the national banks would not be paid out again by the Treasury unless the revenues of the government should fall short of its expenditures—a contingency not likely to happen. The residue of two hundred and fifty millions remaining in circulation would not disappear so rapidly. Portions of them would constantly be paid into the Treasury

for taxes, but as the government must disburse in expenditures the money it receives as revenue the greenbacks would be perpetually paid out again so long as those having dealings with the government were willing to receive them. They could be forced upon nobody, since they would be a legal tender only to the government itself, but as their credit would be perfectly good people would probably be as willing to receive them as bank notes. A considerable proportion of them would be likely to remain in the ordinary channels of circulation until Congress makes some provision for final payment and cancellation.

But the passage of Mr. Bayard's resolution would be a great stride toward monetary soundness. The banks at present hold \$95,973,446 in legal tender notes, and these would be immediately laid away in the Treasury, never to appear again in the channels of business. This would be an absolute withdrawal of greenbacks to that extent. There would remain \$250,707,570 of United States notes divested of their legal tender quality and circulating only by the willingness of the community to receive them. Should they depreciate in value the people would exercise their liberty of refusing them. It would doubtless be better to get rid of them altogether, but they will be comparatively harmless when their legal tender claws are extracted.

If the democrats in Congress have any sense or wisdom they will rally around Senator Bayard and pass his timely resolution. It would lift the party out of its "slough of despond" and give it, what it most needs, a great affirmative issue. We are glad that Mr. Bayard has the sagacity and courage to "take the bull by the horns" and force this subject upon the consideration of Congress. The most intelligent part of the country will give him their warmest encouragement. The democratic party will throw away a great opportunity if it fails to support this intrepid movement of Senator Bayard and follow him back to the old and honorable democratic ground.

The Czar's Appeal.

Czar Alexander made a noteworthy speech yesterday in the Kremlin. Gathered around him were the members of a deputation of Moscow citizens desirous of thanking His Majesty for graciously deigning to visit, and sojourn a short time in, their historical city. He spoke words that may be considered ominous to nihilists. "Anxious only for the welfare of Russia," he said, "I have placed myself in the hands of Providence, but sedition must be extirpated. I appeal, therefore, to you and all right-minded people to aid me in the eradication of this evil which has taken root in Russia." With this latest crime the revolutionary party of Russia have destroyed all sympathy which may still have lingered for them and their cause outside of the Empire. At present the attempt is laid at the doors of the nihilists, and it will probably be found that one or more of their more ignorant followers will be proven guilty. The latest despatches show how narrow was the Czar's escape and with what devilish perseverance the villains attempted to accomplish their purpose. Kullmann, Hoedel, Nobiling, Moncaesi and Soloviev were but the products of diseased revolutionism. The world will not be the worse if these latest specimens of would-be "king killers" are caught and strung up.

Unseasonable Weather.

It would seem that the Clerk of the Weather has tired of the monotony of turning out the seasons all the one way and has reversed the crank. While in nearly every section of the United States the most summer like weather is being experienced our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are enjoying that of mid-winter. The great snow storms that have swept over the British Islands had, of course, to pass over us first, but they did so as very innocent depressions. It will be some time before our winter comes on, notwithstanding the fact that its arrival was officially set down for the 1st, while theirs descended upon them in a manner that was truly startling. Our special cablegram from London, printed to-day, states that the British Meteorological Council has espied another storm approaching. We are glad that it recognized it when the gales began blowing hard and the barometer to fall rapidly and hope that it was in the slightest way put on its guard by the warning sent by the HAZARD Weather Bureau to thee fleet that a storm would arrive on the European coasts between the 3d and 5th.

New Funding Bills.

There were introduced in the House yesterday two bills relating to the further refunding of portions of the national debt—one by Mr. Garfield, the other by Mr. Wood. The purpose of Mr. Garfield's bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to begin at once the work of refunding the \$782,071,700 of six per cent and five per cent bonds which will mature during the next two years. In conformity with the views of Mr. Sherman it does not contemplate any other rate of interest than four per cent, the Secretary preferring this rate and to take advantage of the credit of the government by selling the new bonds at a premium, if it should be practicable. Mr. Wood's bill strikes us not as a measure for the promotion but for the obstruction of refunding. It forbids the payment of more than three and a half per cent interest on any bonds hereafter issued by the government. It is not probable that such bonds could be sold to any such extent as is necessary within the ensuing two years, and the effect of the passage of Mr. Wood's bill would be simply to arrest refunding and prevent a reduction of the present high rates of interest.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston is receiving many apples.
Mr. Van Dams has arrived from Europe.
Colonel W. G. de Coligny arrived in the Abyssinia.
Kearney was fined in San Francisco for carrying concealed weapons.
Major General John M. Schofield, of West Point, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Kurd von Scholler, the German Minister, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening from Washington.

Oliver Wendell Holmes meant to be a lawyer, but becoming a doctor he became a poet.

Mr. John Van Horne, vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has been in delicate health for some time, sails for Europe on Friday to be absent some months. He will visit the German springs.

Washington Star.—"Senator Thurman does not seem to take his enforced retirement from politics much to heart. Yesterday, in the Senate chamber, a friend complimented him upon the receipt of the handsome bouquets that were sent him. 'Oh, yes,' replied the Senator, 'some kind friends have sent these to decorate my political coffin.'"

People who have been frightened by pie events may at home make a delicious lemon-meringue pie from the following recipe:—Three ounces of butter, two teaspoons of white sugar, the juice of three lemons, the grated rind of one lemon and two teaspoons of boiling water are put into a porcelain-lined saucepan and boiled together for five minutes when they are thickened with a teaspoonful of corn starch. When the pan is removed from the fire the yolks of three eggs, previously beaten, are added and the whole is poured into a deep dish lined with rich paste. Bake for about twenty-five minutes in a quick oven. Have ready the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth with two tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and a little lemon flavoring extract. When the pie comes out of the oven cover it with this meringue and return the dish to the oven for a few seconds so that the meringue may color to a light brown.

FINE ARTS.

"THE ART JOURNAL."

The December number of "The Art Journal" (D. Appleton & Co.) has for the usual three plates C. G. Lewis' excellent steel engraving of Rosa Bonheur's "The Resting Place of the Deer," a fair rendition also on steel, by C. Goodlove, of Millais' "A Moorish Chief," and an etching by H. Valentin of Géricome's "Arnaute Playing Draughts." John Moran opens the number with his second and interesting article on "Studio Life in New York." It is illustrated by a very bad view of Humphrey Moore's studio and a good one of a corner of the artist's home. There is a good full-page woodcut of George Fuller's "Romany Girl" from the last exhibition of the National Academy, which, however, does not attempt to reproduce the treatment, and on Mr. R. K. Kinskin's drawings, which, having been exhibited in Boston, will soon be seen here.

The series of lectures, "Hogarth and Landseer" are continued. Two large and excellent decorative designs are given as a supplement. Among the announcements for 1880 are a series of papers by John Moran, accompanying "Leaves from 'Painters' Portfolios,'" articles by Mrs. Susan N. Carter on "The Principles of Decoration," and prize designs for art manufactures and publications. There are competitors will be paid for and published. At the close of the three, of those will be chosen by judges appointed for the purpose. The first prize of the best design will receive a prize of twenty-five guineas (\$312 50); of the second best, ten guineas (\$125 00), and of the third best, five guineas (\$62 50), to be paid in art publications. The descriptions will be by George Wallis, F. S. A., keeper of the art collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who may apply the designs to their own purpose.

THE ARMOY FAIR.

A DREADFUL SCENE WITNESSED IN ONE OF THE ROOMS LAST EVENING.

Of all the shocking things that ever occurred in a place where industry and industry of the upper classes congregate, that took place in one of the rooms of the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was the most shocking. Mention has been made in these columns before, when the fair now in progress was under consideration, of the dark deeds done in a certain room set apart for a gentleman named Dale, who takes cats and dogs, and even bricks, out of the hats of gentlemen who have long been identified with the "Business Men's Moderation League," but the public did not seem to be shocked in the least. It may have been that the lady readers of the HERALD have themselves "many a time and oft" discovered bricks in the hats of husbands and brothers who belonged to the league, and then again, it may have been that the dark deeds of Mr. Dale were not described with sufficient minuteness to attract attention. No such excuse, however, will apply in this case if the public is not aroused by the dastardly deed of one of the best known individuals in this community. The result of the injuries he inflicted on Lady Mary, whom he had been assaulted, and who is his wife, are not yet known, but that they are severe all who saw the assault will testify. A more unprovoked assault has not been recorded—even in the police annals of the city—for years; and the worst feature of the whole business is that rumor has it that these assaults are of frequent occurrence, and that the last of these assaults on her husband's brutality, has had to have her face enameled. As the pair lead a secluded life and are seldom seen in public, few folk have been told of the facts of this great scandal and shock, it needs be, the nerves of sensitive readers.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

It appears from what could be learned last night that the lady and gentleman are both more or less the victims of dyspepsia, and that when intemperate liquor they consumed, and when under the influence of that, indulge in recriminations, and finally come to blows. Such, at least, was the case last night. The trouble dated from the fact that the lady, evidently in liquor, made some statements concerning the economy practiced—or, rather, not practiced—in the household by Mrs. Judy. Mrs. Judy gave him a piece of her mind, and the whole thing was settled until finally Judy was so provoked that he "hauled off" and "socked" Judy a most powerful whack over the head with a stout stick he had in his hand. The lady was stunned, but recovering presently she attacked her husband, and amid shrieks and howlings the fight progressed until the lady was carried away. The constable of the neighborhood, who had received word of the disturbance, rushed to the great hall, and yet the horrid policeman, the spinning wheel, the spinning wheel, the spinning wheel of the regiment, made no effort to save her. The coroner was not notified, nor was an ambulance summoned, but Mrs. Judy was stuffed away into a wooden box, from which she will be taken to-night, in order that Punch may club her again. The performance can be seen every half hour during the evening for the sake of the curious.

THE LAST DAYS.

The programmes for the remaining days of the fair have been arranged. On Monday the members of the army and navy and members of the National Guards of adjoining States will visit the armory. To-morrow will be "Veterans' Day," when the "Vets" of the Seventh and other regiments and the Old Guard will attend in full uniform. In honor of the guests the Seventh will also appear in full uniform. Saturday will be "Everybody's Day," and on Saturday evening the fair closes.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A meeting of the World's Fair Executive Committee was held last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Samuel A. Haines presiding. Reports were presented from several sub-committees, after which the resolution for the holding of a mass meeting came up and gave rise to a long discussion. Several gentlemen favored the holding of the meeting on the 2d of December, and a motion to that effect was offered. Rev. Dr. Newman came forward at this moment and announced that in answer to a communication sent by him as a sub-committee he had received a letter from General Grant setting forth that he would preside at the mass meeting on any night fixed by the committee which would not interfere with his other engagements. The motion fixing the date of the meeting was thereupon laid on the table, and the question was postponed to the next meeting. A committee was appointed to receive General Grant and escort him to the place of meeting, which in all probability will be the Academy of Music. The time is not to be later than the last week in this month. The next meeting will be held next Monday evening.

ST. AGNES FAIR.

The fair in aid of the building fund of the Church of St. Agnes will open this evening in the basement of the church in East Forty-third street. The ladies of the congregation have been most assiduous in making preparations for the display and it is confidently expected that large pecuniary results will follow.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ALUMNI.

The St. Francis Xavier Alumni Association had their first annual dinner last evening at Penard's, in East Fifth street. The association was only recently formed, but has already grown to respectable numbers. Some seventy members and several invited guests were present, the banquet being presided over by Dr. George B. Harwood, president of the association. Toasts were responded to by Rev. Henry A. Brann, John F. O'Connor, S. J.; Rev. Joseph H. Moriarty, Joseph Mosher, A. B.; Dr. Eugene H. Morris, Thomas A. McLean, A. B.; Rev. Thomas M. Killen, Joseph W. Carroll, A. B., and Rev. John M. Grady, president of the Manhattan Alumni Association. A very enjoyable evening was passed.